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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/918,679	07/27/2001	Byung Joon Park	50495.00002	2177

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EXAMINER

HANNE, SARA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/918,679

Applicant(s)

PARK, BYUNG JOON

Examiner

Sara M Hanne

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 July 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following figure mentioned in the description: Figure 13. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-23 and 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740.

In accordance with Claims 1, 8 and 15, Halliday et al. teaches a method, machine readable medium, and system for receiving identification of a web page portion on a web page with address (identifiers), computing the web page portion location on the website (zone coordinates) determining customized location information for where the portion should be displayed (display zone) and storing the information collected (Column 8, lines 29-47).

In accordance with Claims 2 and 9, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium for the display location to be based on user specifications ("A mouse 117 is connected to provide positional, zone selecting input signals to the computer", Column 7, lines 19-20).

In accordance with Claims 3 and 10, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium for the portion and customized display locations to include two sets of xy coordinates ([XA, YA] and [XB, YB], Figure 7).

In accordance with Claims 4 and 11, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium for the portion and customized display locations to include a plurality of xy coordinates (See the rejection of Claims 3 and 10, two sets is a plurality).

In accordance with Claims 5 and 12, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium to display the customized web page ("the composite image may be displayed by the browser", Column 9, lines 25-26).

In accordance with Claims 6 and 13, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium to retrieve the page corresponding to the web page address, identify the data in the web page specified by the portion location and display this data ("Note that the individual image elements ... may be downloaded from the web server", Column 9, lines 29-33, See also Column 9, lines 1-24).

In accordance with Claims 7 and 14, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium to display the identified data at the customized display location ("The individual image objects may include a polymorphic rendering method

which displays that image on the display in the zone specified by the zone coordinates in the parent object", Column 6, lines 41-44).

In accordance with Claim 16, Halliday et al. teaches a system comprising a source coordinate engine to compute the source coordinates of the user selected portion of a web page (zone coordinates), a placement coordinate engine to compute the placement coordinates (zone coordinates), both coupled to the network (Figures 10,11), and a storage engine coupled to a memory device ("the image builder DLL used to select the components of a desired composite image may save those image identifiers to the mass storage unit 204", Column 8, lines 34-36) and the coordinate engines to store the source and placement coordinates as well as a web page identifier in the memory device (Column 8, lines 29-47).

In accordance with Claim 17, Halliday et al. teaches an input device (mouse) coupled to the placement coordinate engine, and the placement coordinates to be based on user specifications ("A mouse 117 is connected to provide positional, zone selecting input signals to the computer", Column 7, lines 19-20).

In accordance with Claim 18, Halliday et al. teaches the web page identifier to include a web address ("the file being designated by a URL", Column 9, lines 2-3).

In accordance with Claim 19, Halliday et al. teaches a system for the source and placement coordinates to include two sets of xy coordinates ([XA, YA] and [XB, YB], Figure 7).

In accordance with Claim 20, Halliday et al. teaches a system for the source and placement coordinates to include a plurality of xy coordinates (See the rejection of Claim 19, where two sets qualify as plurality).

In accordance with Claim 21, Halliday et al. teaches a display device coupled to the storage engine (Figure 10).

In accordance with Claim 22, Halliday et al. teaches the display system to be capable of retrieving a web page corresponding to the web page ID ("fetches the designated file using the specified URL", Column 9, lines 6-7), identifying the data on the web page from the computed source coordinates (zone coordinates), and displaying the data on the display device ("Note that the individual image elements ... may be downloaded from the web server", Column 9, lines 29-33, See also Column 9, lines 1-24).

In accordance with Claim 23, Halliday et al. teaches the system to display the identified data at the computed placement coordinates on the display device ("The individual image objects may include a polymorphic rendering method which displays that image on the display in the zone specified by the zone coordinates in the parent object", Column 6, lines 41-44).

In accordance with Claim 26, Halliday et al. teaches the storage engine to be capable of editing the computed placement coordinates ("simplified image modification mechanism" of Figure 7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 24-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740, and further in view of Wilsher et al., US Patent 6160552.

Halliday et al. teaches the display engine to be capable to store the source and placement coordinates with the web page identifier in the memory device (Claim 16 rejection *supra*). While Halliday et al. teaches the system for selecting a portion of a page and storing its ID and selected coordinates along with the placement coordinates, they fail to show storing this information together in a folder as in Claim 24 or deleting in from memory as in Claim 25 or creating an icon to represent the information as in Claim 27. In the same field of the invention, Wilsher et al. teaches an interface that saves Web page identifiers in memory similar to that of Halliday et al. In addition, Wilsher et al. further teaches saving this information in a folder in memory and the ability to delete it (Column 7, lines 10-20) along with creating an icon on the display to represent the information (Figure 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halliday et al. and Wilsher et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the storing of coordinate and web page ID data for creating a new composite page taught by Halliday et al. to include the saving of

information in a folder, deleting of data, and representing data with icons of Wilsher et al., in order to obtain an interface for displaying, organizing and removing coordinate data from memory. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a structured way to view and remove the coordinates stored in memory to change the dynamic web page contents would have been obtained, as taught by Wilsher et al.

6. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740, and further in view of Freivald et al., US Patent 6012087.

Halliday et al. teaches the display engine to be capable to store the web page identifier, name and scrolling information in the memory device (Claim 16 rejection *supra*). While Halliday et al. teaches the system for selecting a portion of a page and storing it's ID, name and scrolling information, they fail to show storing the company signature information as in Claim 28. In the same field of the invention, Freivald et al. teaches an interface that saves Web page identifiers in memory similar to that of Halliday et al. In addition, Freivald et al. further teaches storing company signature information along with a URL ("database stores a most-recent signature ... for a registered web page identified by the URL.", Column 4, lines 22-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halliday et al. and Freivald et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the storing web page ID data for creating a new composite page taught by Halliday et al. to include the saving of the company signature as well of Freivald et al., in order to obtain an the signature of the webpage from which the portion is selected. One would have been

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motivated to make such a combination because a way to authenticate the portions on the composite page would have been obtained, as taught by Freivald et al.

7. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740, and further in view of Kinkinis, US Patent 6289389.

Halliday et al. teaches the accessing the web pages of the created composite site (Claim 16 rejection *supra*). While Halliday et al. teaches the system for selecting a portion of a page and storing it's ID, they fail to show storing the information to be sorted as in Claim 29. In the same field of the invention, Kinkinis teaches an interface that accesses Web page similar to that of Halliday et al. In addition, Kinkinis further teaches sorting the web page data ("transmission of the entire Web page to the user's browser, which can then sort the information and display the page in normal fashion..", Column 6, lines 57-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halliday et al. and Kinkinis before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the accessing of web page data for creating a new composite page taught by Halliday et al. to include the sorting of web page data of Kinkinis, in order to obtain an sorted composite site. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to efficiently organize data from several sites would be acheived, as taught by Kinkinis.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar web site manipulations and composite sites.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sara M Hanne whose telephone number is (703) 305-0703. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

smh

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PRIMARY EXAMINER